ordinary circumstances, he must be a poor navigator who permits an unwieldy ship like the Numancia to run steamer. The frigate has an outer and inner h a space of one foot between the two. She Is five inches and a half forward, but amidships is less, the machinery all being below the water line. Compared with our Monitors, the best judges of navaledliency regard the Numancia as an inferior iron-clad, not-rithstanding the repeated statements to the effect that he is so invulnerable, &c. The officers of the Monad-tock are perfectly confident that they could capture or sink her in fifteen minutes after the first shot. As our nd within her own length, she could avoid any blow ithin her own length, she could avoid any blow he ram of the Numancia, and alongside dash the sides of the frigale a broadside of one thou-te hundred and twenty pounds of iron from her con-inch guns in the turrets and open the ship to at would sink her instantly. Indeed, our little steamers are not afraid to try her, as they that they could lay off at long range, and with they could lay off at long range, and with the late of the long range, and with the late of the long range, and with the late of the late of the late of the late of the sed, so that a single shot from a thirty-two illa de Madrid is the largest frigate in the world, and is rtainly a splendid ship. The Blanca, Resolucion, and ly arrived Almanza are also fine vessels, but not equal in any respect to the Villa de Madrid. Two trans-ports with two thousand marines were expected to come th the Almanza, but have not yet made their appear . In addition to the Spanish vessels now here, it is erstood that Nunez is to have the frigates Gerona and Concepcion, the iron clads Tetuon and Navas de Tolosa, and the transports San Quintin and San Francisco

Santiago, Chile, April 15, 1866.
The Spanish fleet left Valparaiso yesterday, and the blockade is raised. Commodore Rodgers follows them with his flagship, and I leave this evening at five o'clock by special coach and fast horses for Valpa to join the Vanderbilt which starts in the morn. ing. Where the Spaniards are going is a mystery. There are two theories—one that they are going south to interrept the Huescar and Independencia, and to meet, their swn transports expected with troops; but the other and more probable theory is that Admiral Nañes will proceed north, perhaps destroying Coquimbo and Caldera on his way, and after seizing the Chincha Islands, make them a station for the winter, where he can remain secure from storms under the shelter of the islands, and without the necessity of keeping up fires, a very inconvenient thing for him to do where coal is so difficult to procure. The harbor of Valparaiso is entirely clear of the enemy. Such of his prizes as he could not take he destroyed, and there only remain the English and French squadrons. The port is now open to trade, but how long it will remain so is uncertain. Nathing whatever is knewn of the designs of the Spanish admiral, and the feeling of anxiety occasioned by his departure is intense. re the Spaniards are going is a mystery. There

AMONG THE CHILEANS.

Correspondent's Trip Across the Moun-tains—Status of Affairs in Valparaise— Business Dull-Estimate of Losses by raged at English Duplicity and Provoked at Our Neutrality-They Do Not Like Our Treatment of Mr. McKenna-Defences of Chile-Position of the Allied Firet-Order of Admiral Nunez Raising the Blockade of Valparatso—Interview With President Perez of Chile—Descripion of His Appearance and Manners. OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPARAISO, April 17, 1966.
my brief letter of the 15th, I mentioned that I
ld start that night by special post to join the fingter skirm'shing about Santiago for an hour or found an establishment which occasionally sent pecial coaches, and made a treaty with the proprie-the effect that he should start with me from San-at six o'clock P. M. and deliver me in Valparaiso dilicence drawn by four horses abreast and eight intended for relays on the road. The lamos were ce off from the stony pavement, the driver, with

feet in the Pacific, told the Chilean suinorities that it have he would not interfere to prevent a bombardment. Admiral that he would open on the city without warning, and flough the government had three torpede boats ready for use, the implied promise of the
English Admiral that he would prevent a bombardment that the would prevent a bombardment of the control of the the control of the
English Admiral that he would prevent a bombardment the order for the blowing up of the Spaniards, and to leave the defence, unfinished.
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a violation of our oblivations of neutrality; and now the disappointment of Chiteans at the fairner of their agent, vents its reproaches on Mr. McKenne's unskilfulness rather than upon our government.

against further ourrages by the Spanish fleet, are un'or tunately too insignificant at present to justify a hope of successfully resisting any act of barbarism which Admiral Nuñez may attempt, the republic having been pounced upon by Spain while unsuspectingly following: its peaceful ways, devoting its attention only to the development of its resources and the advancement of intermal improvements. Chile was compelled to enter the warnimous sholly destitute of coast defence. She had no heavy guns of any value, no fortifications capable of resisting a bombardment; nothing but her little though efficient army. A foundry for oasting guns and shot was at once commenced, and has been finished, on the line of the railroad near Valpariaio, but as advised by the English, all the forts remain undefended, except by infantry, and are at the mercy of every frigate which Nuñez may send into their harbors. Great alarm has prevailed in Calders and Coming since the law of the line of Valenting and Coming since the law of the calders and coming and calders a

Some instant for mixture on the mast. The company of the contract of the company of the company

in the expedition, and are doubtless integred for storeships.

MANIPESTO OF CONSULE REGARDING THE SOME ARDERST OF VALUE AND ASSOCIATED BY THE SOME ARDERST OF ASSOCIATED BY THE SOME ASSOCIATED BY TH

To-day the sea is rough, and the Tuscarora is rolling so as to expose her disks to our gaze from the wheelhouses of the Vanderbilt, but the Monadnock has little motion. Her bows lift up gracefully over every swell, and the hugo irea-clad gliefs along, rocking alony with the sca, but apparently as buoyant as a yacht. The crew are satking about on her deck, which, though but thirty inches above water, is saidom wanhed by the waves, and from the Vanderbilt her easy motion results like that of a first class wooden vessel. She is considered by eng efficient to be capable of outliving any storm that the other vessels can stand. Indeed, her own officers that crew, who went on board of her at Philadelphia with some misgivings as to her seaworthiness, prefer her to the Tuscarora, and ask no better ship for a gale. Her success is no longer problematical. The gale in the Atlante, and her long cruise down through the Straits of Magellan and around thus far on the West coast have established her reputation beyond cavit.

Another montron wanter.

The only question which now comes up is, will another be sent out. It is to be hoped there will. We need four iffen clads on our western shores. There might be two at Yan Francisco, one at the Columbia river, and one at San Diego. We have no use for them at home. Here they can lay in ordinary just as well as there, and they would not only prove great moral agents in preserving our ambable relations with other powers, but might be exceedingly convenient in any little disturbance we may have below California.

When Commodore Rodgers are ves at San Francisco his work is done, so far as the special regundron is concerned. He may return to the Atlantic States overland; but what then? Shall this splendid scamer, the finest vessel affoat for the service she is now performing, be laid up to rot in San Francisco, or shall Captain Sandford, her commander, take her back to New Yerk? and then meeting the Commodore, ff out the irren-clads needed for the

Esc wive Officer-Lieutenant Commander C. I. Francillo.

Lieut-manta-G. W. Wood, Gouv. K. Haswell.

Acing Manter-W. Howes.

Enalyms-F. A. Cook, C. E. Clark, W. A. Van Vlock.

Surgeon-G. Peck.

Pa & Assistant Surgeon-W. H. Johnson.

Acsi t at Payanat's - James E. Taifree.

Lieut-man'o' Manne-W. B. Remey.

Engineers-Chief, J. Germain; First Assistant, W. H. Iciden.

Command-r's Secretary-J. S. Bush.

Iciden.
Commander's Secretary—J. S. Bush.
Commander's Secretary—J. S. Bush.
Lieutemant Commander—Francis M. Bunca.
Executive Officer—Lieutenant W. Whitehead.
Lieuteman's—M. Miller; Acting Volunteer, G. A. Smith.
Acting Matter—W. Bangmore.
Existings—F. Wildes; Acting, N. Luddow.
Payment r—Rufus Parks.
Payment r—Rufus Parks.
Payment r—Rufus Parks.
Payment r—Rufus Parks.
Payment tent Surgem—L. Zenzer.
Engineers—Chief, J. Q. A. Ziegler; First Assistant, W.
Phillips.

had a splend d trip—smooth water, fair wimit and clear skies, until yesterday, when the dense fog competted u

utmost capacity, and hundreds of pack mules can be seen from the decks of our squadron slowly moving off through the dust towards the villages in the interior. The city will probably be deserted by its population by

THE DEFENCE OF CALLAD
are quite formidable, and if properly manued should
drive off the Spaniards. On the beach north of the city

pounder gun. As she can only plake about three kepts an hour, and has but six inches of iron, she is not regarded as being very formplable. The Loa is covered with one thickness of railer ad iron, and carries two eightinch guns, one in each ord. The following diagram will give an idea of her she po:

DIAGRAM OF THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLAD.



This from-clad, it will be recollected, was run aground in this bay several months ago, and reported tost. She was got off after great trouble, but her damages were such as to maierially leasen her efficiency. Yery little is expected of her in the approaching engagement. The batteries are all manned by picked men, and are favorably located for defending the harbor. Some difficulty, however, is anticipated from the stones on the shingly beach, which will, probably, prove dangerous missiles when struck by the abot of the fleet. There are two torpedo boats completed and ready for use. The buildor, Colonel John Lay, of New York, is prepared to attempt the destr. etion of some of the Spanish ships; but it is doubtful whether he will be, permitted to do so, as the government has thus far refused to allow a torpede expedition to go o.t. They may be used, however, the night before the attack; though the pan ards will then, probably, have a coldon of picket boats around their slitps. The picket boats of hoth parties cruise about the bay every night, and frequently approach near our squadron, but have not yet met each other.

The manifestor of the Spanish Admirah has not yet seem made public; consequently I cannet give you a translation to day. It announces that the port is blockaded from the 27th, and that neutral vessels will have six days in which to clear with their cargoes. Four days are given in which to remove private property and the women and children from the city, and after that dute he vessel will be permitted to communicate with the shore, with the exception of foreign man-of-war. How the affair will terminate is of course problematical. The fight will be conducted on a grand scale, and will doubtlesse end in the destruction of some of the Spanish ships. I regret that the early departure of the mail sleamer delays the announcement of the result.

The REATTLE AT CALLAO.

Our own squadron here consists of the Powhatan, Admiral Pearson's slag-lip of the Pacific fieet; the Vanderbilt, slagship of Commodore Rodge

THE BATTLE AT CALLAO.

ish Vessele were Disabled-The Five and a Half Inch Iron Plating of the Numerica Personated—The Hiffed Shots of the Personan Batteries go Entirely Through the Gerenguela—The VMS de Madrid Towed out of Danger Disabled— Pevavian Battery Blown Up and the Secretary of Wav Killed—The City of Camao Not Damaged, &c.

Pleana, May 13, 1869 The United States steamers Venderbilt and Monad-nock, under command of Commedore John Redgess, arrived have last evening, should six evolock, having left

24th of April) and anchored near the morth end of the island of San-Eoreszo. On the 25th Admiral Nuñez non-combatants four days' notice to remove item accome of danger. Insuediately the anterest was bustle and excitement on the part of those was were desirous and excitement on the part of those was were desirous.

tion as the day upon which one of the bequadrons haughty Spain had ever set affect

that portion of the globe over which the banner of Spair was wont to wave.

The day broke with every promise of a favorable opportunity for the Spaniard; the fog of the day previous had cleared away, and although the horizon was not will defined, on account of ham, still there was nothing to prevent an engagement on the part of the weather. A clover A. H. signal was made from the Numancia, flag ship, to get under weigh. Soon after the six frigates with steam up and topmasts and lower yards down tripped their anchors and formed line of battle in two olumns of attack. The column to engage the northerr forts consisted of the Villa de Madrid, Almasua and Berengiets, the latter leading. Those destined to play their part on the western forts were the Numancia Blanca and Resplucious. The sight was one long to be remembered by those who enjoyed the view from a safficiance. The northern column moved intention leading the strength of the party of those who enjoyed the view from a safficiance. The northern column moved intention leading the safety of the party of th

before the action occurse general with both divisions of the doct, that to the northward timing so as to be behind the western column. The firing from the ships were yet apid, too much so, indeed for it was wild, and gave very rapid, too much so, indeed for it was wild, and gave very rapid, too much so, indeed for it was wild, and gave very rapid, too much so, indeed for it was wild, and gave very rapid, too much so, indeed for it was wild, and gave very rapid, too much so, indeed for it was wild, and gave the batteries was at first slow and inaccurate, but they soon to tell on more than one slip. In less than half an hour after the action commenced, the vith de Madrid made a signal, evidently asking assistance; the little venedora went in and towed has out of the fire, and as she came in plain view it was evident that her motive power had been deranged, for the steam was seen issuing, in clouds from every part of the vessel.

The next ship to retire was the Berenguela. She moved out slowly about twenty minutes after the village Madrid. This ship had been receiving a heavy filed shot on the port side, near the water line, which had passed the United States ships it was noticed that she had received a heavy rifled shot on the port side, near the water line, which had passed completely through her, coming out at or under the water line on the starboard side, rendering it necessary to careen her to provent sinking. As it was, she had taken in a vast quantity of water, so that when out of range, and anchored not only were the pumps necessary to careen her to provent sinking. As it was, she had taken in a vast quantity of water, so that when out of range, and archored not only were the pumps necessary to keep her free, but the crow were employed in baling with buckets. She did not go into action again.

The action continued with great spirit by both the batteries and remaining ships. At half-past two the Blanca and Resolucion retired to repair some injuries, but soon faget me so were except the two first mentioned.

spain greater, if possible, than her dereat at same remingo.

THE HEAFT GUES DO THE WORK.

Those who conversed with them tell me that the Spaniards were of the opinion that the beavy fire of the strips would compet the Peruvians to run for it, and such was the opinion generally maintained, until it was decovered that the Spaniah ships, instead of going in a close range, remained where the recomparatively light gins that but little effect, while the heavy shot of their enemy went not only into but through them. The spaniards were evidently deficient in shell, for their enemy went not only into but through them. The spaniards were evidently deficient in shell, for their used mostly round shot; they had probably expended nearly all the former at Valparaiso, where they were not needed, when, had they preserved them for Callao, the roult inglish have been different. Indeed, it is stated that some of the ships expended all their ammunition of every kind, and had neither shot sor shell wherever to continue the light. After going out of action the entire Spanish fleet took up its former position, where it remained at the time the Vandarbilt sailed, but sy repairing damages.

Destor Fock, of the Vanderbils, when he went alongside the Villa de Mederid, counted eight shot hots in her
sides. This was doing well considering the time she was
doing well considering the time she was
doing well considering the time she was
the Almanta and long well considering the time she was
the Almanta and long well considering the times as
the others. The Nimancia came off very well,
beting iton clad, but one eight inch rilide projectic from
battery No. 5 pierce ber Bre and a half inch iron piaing and went partly through the wooden backing. She
was brought so as to reserve the fire at an angle; honeher plating caused the sheet to giance. The Vencedors
was us ajured.

Was asserted that the Spaniards intended to renew
the atlack, but the opinion of all the officers of the Vanderbitt is, that they see in no condition whatever to
attempt it; they have been badly beaten and much discouraged, and, bestiens, they may be deficient in mafrom the bay of Irola view it against will probably be
position will be taken, that was the deficient in mafrom the bay of Irola view; it against will probably be
position will be taken, that was the special in manfrom the bay of Irola view; it against will probably be
position will be taken, that will specially be
position will be taken, that will all the Admirta.
Notion would have done this at first, and not ventured
upon a direct attack, especially when he knew the havy
gunn-that were in position; but he had been so much a
abused for having bombarded Valparalso, where there
was nothing to oppose him, that he determined to attack
Callies in front in order to prove that while he would
abeel a defenceless city, if such were his orders, he
would not related to attack forts in front if
the necessity arose to do so. His intentions
for the future are of course unknown; but it is
much better to a course unknown; but it is
much better to a course unknown; but it is
much better to a course unknown; but it is
much better to be the man to the form to be a
much to the time